

REMARKS

Claim 2 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. The claim has been amended to obviate the Examiner's rejection.

Claims 1, 3-4 and 2 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,860,504 issued to Suga et al., in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,068,284 issued to Kakuda.

The Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed.

As now amended, the Applicant's invention is directed to a collapsing device for a carrier, including a shell having a first cover and second cover connected with each other by a fixing element. Each of the covers correspondingly have a pair of transverse grooves laterally arranged on a respective inner surface. A button accommodated and longitudinally sliding in the shell has a pair of inclined slots perpendicularly penetrating a surface along which the button slides. A pair of pins respectively penetrating the inclined slots of the buttons, both ends of the pins movably received in the corresponding grooves of the cover and the second cover. The pins are respectively connected with a cable for controlling a remote collapsing joint. Wherein by longitudinally pressing the button into the shell, the pins are transversely moved and simultaneously cooperates with the cables in order to control the collapsing joint.

The collapsing joint device further includes a safety lock pivotally connected onto an outer surface of the second cover. The safety lock includes a push portion having an elastic element between the push portion and an outer surface of the second cover so as to permit the push portion from being repeatedly pressed relative to the second cover and a projection being engaged into a slit on an outer surface of the button by a restoration force of the elastic element.

Suga'504, specifically at line 60, column 6 to line 10, column 7 referring to Figure 2, teaches that element 43 is blocked from being pressed down by top end of the safety lever 47 so

that the element 44 can not be pushed rightward by the element 43. Engagement between the safety lever 47 and element 43 is released by moving leftward element 48 in opening 49 so as to disengage the top end of safety lever 47 leftward from the element 43, and thus allow the element 43 to be pressed down and to cooperate the element 44 rightward. As far as bottom, left end of the element 44a emphasized by the Examiner in the Office Action, it is accommodated in a hole near the top end of the safety lever 47. Therefore, the safety locks 4 set forth in claims 2 and 4 of the present application are different from the safety lever 47 disclosed by the citation.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the amended claims and the claims dependent there from are in proper form. The Applicants respectfully contend that Suga'504 and Kakuda'284, do not anticipate the claimed invention under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 103. Thus, claims 1, 3-4 and 2 are considered to be patently distinguishable over the prior art of record.

The application is now considered to be in condition for allowance, and an early indication of same is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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